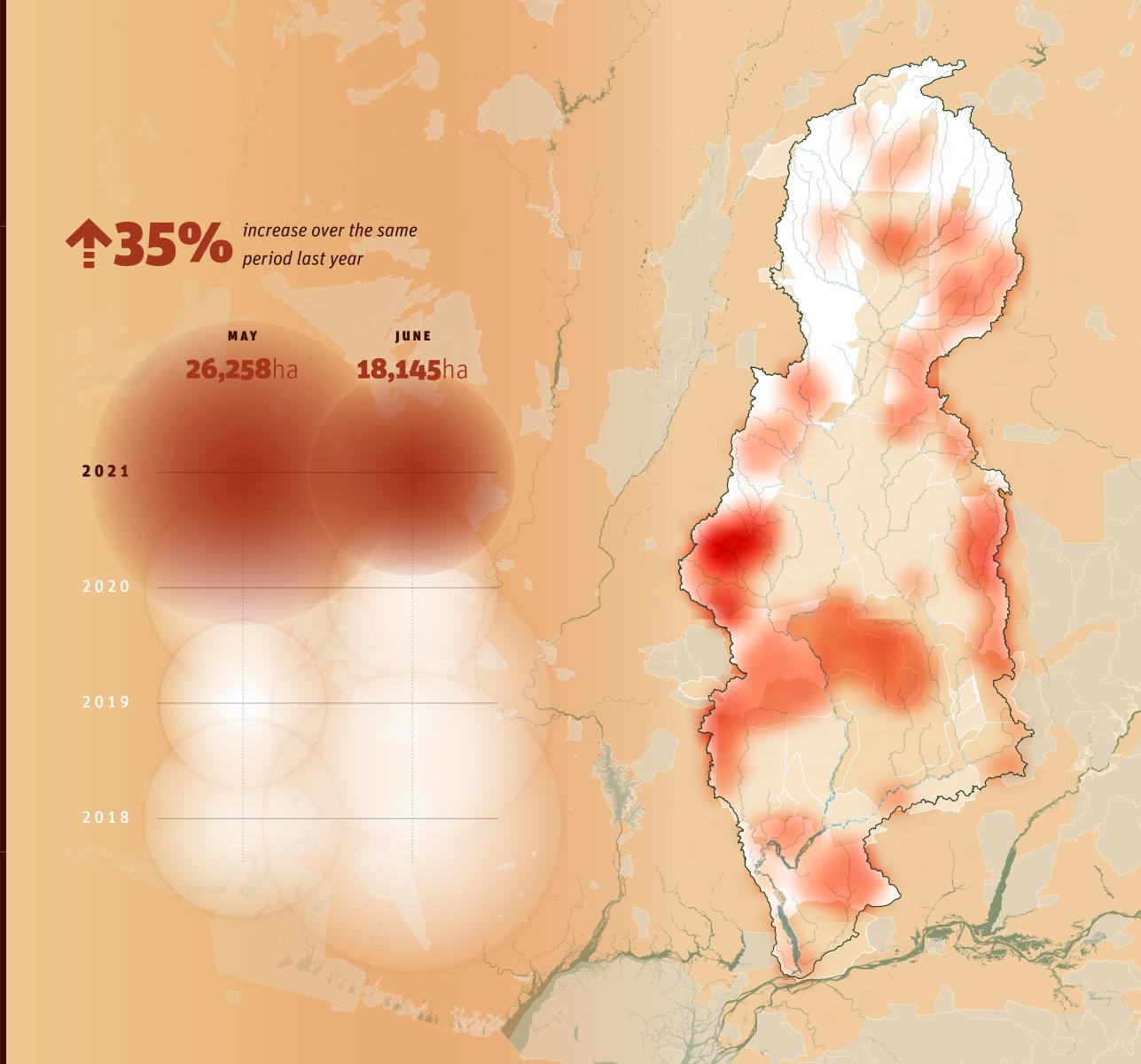
SIRADX MAR+APR / 2021

- Introduction & Results
- MUNICIPALITIES
- © Conservation Units
- CRITICAL AREA

Sirad**X**

Near real-time deforestation radar monitoring system





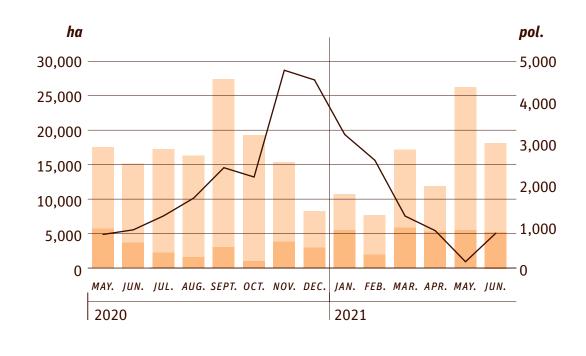


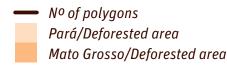
44,403ha

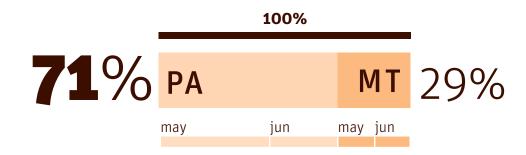
were deforested in two months in the Xingu basin

Over 44,400 hectares were deforested in May and June in the Xingu basin, a 35% increase on the same period last year. In May, a startling 26,258 ha of forest was felled, recording the second highest rate of deforestation since SIRAD X monitoring began in January 2018.

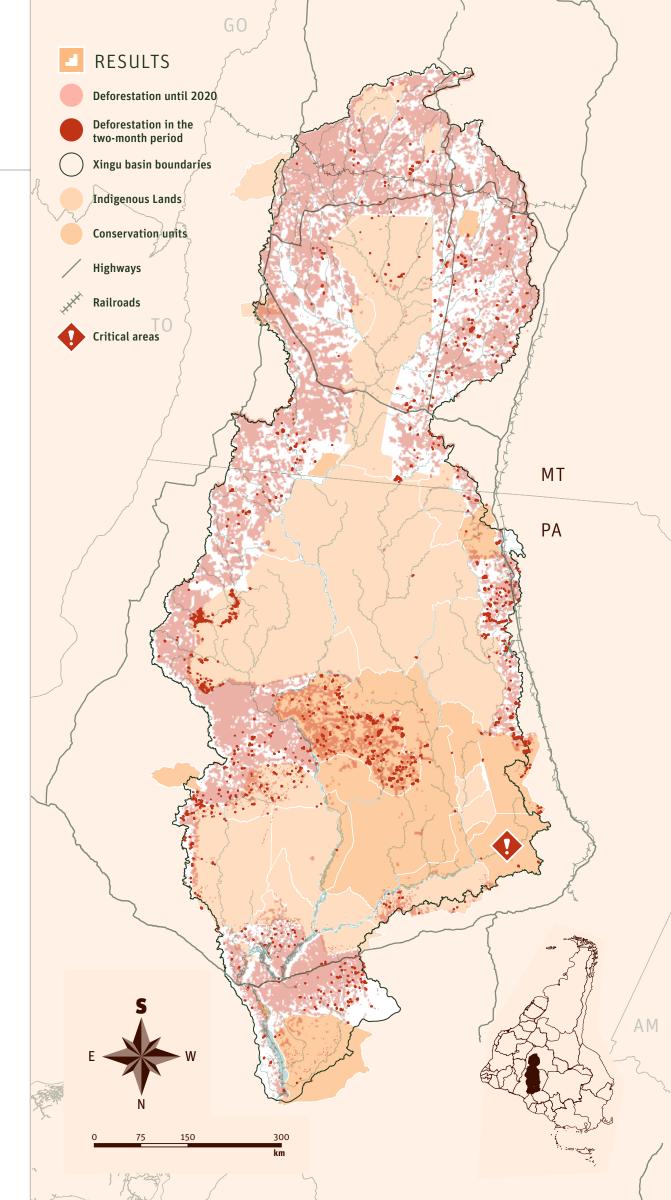
In June, deforestation in the basin was 19% higher than in the same period in 2020. The first half of the year ends with 92,104 ha of native forest suppression in the Xingu basin, surpassing rates of the last 3 years. The deforested area is equivalent to twice the size of the municipality of Recife, capital of Pernambuco.







Deforestation detected in May and June 2021 in the basin.



← PREVIOUS

 $NEXT \rightarrow$

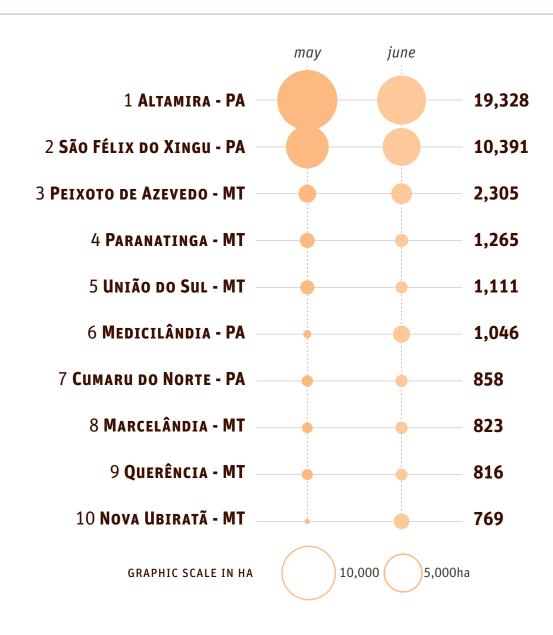


67%

of the basin's deforestation is concentrated in Altamira and São Félix do Xingu, the most deforested municipalities in Brazil

The Pará region of the basin was responsible for 76% of total detected deforestation in the period, corresponding to 33,588 ha. This is due to the high rates of deforestation in the municipalities of Altamira and São Félix do Xingu, which together account for over half (67%) of all forest clearing. Deforestation in the municipality of Altamira, which ranks first, is shared between two main regions: the region of influence of the BR-163 highway and the Triunfo do Xingu APA. Most of the deforestation in São Félix do Xingu is also located in the APA, as well as in the Apyterewa and Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Lands. São Félix do Xingu therefore concentrates over 77% of its deforestation within Protected Areas.

Altamira and São Félix do Xingu are also the municipalities that most deforest in the Amazon, and consequently emit the most CO2 (the main greenhouse gas) in Brazil. The increase in deforestation and the conversion of forest to other uses, such as pasture for grazing, is not only



accelerating climate change but also driving changes in the region's rainfall patterns and dry season conditions.

In Mato Grosso, Peixoto de Azevedo was the municipality with the highest rate of deforestation, with 2,305 ha, where 100% of deforestation is illegal. Most of the deforestation occurred in two large neighbouring areas, which together account for 2,111 ha, close to the southern boundary of the Menkragnoti Indigenous Land.

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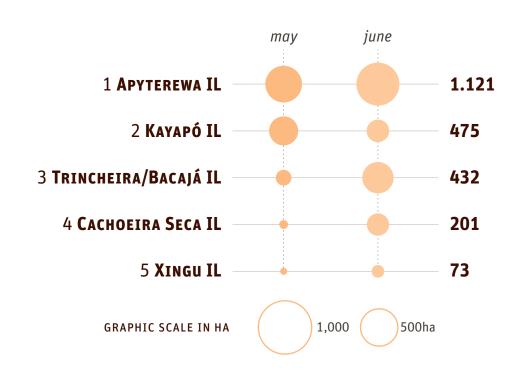


2.349ha

were deforested in May and June in the Indigenous Lands of the Xingu basin

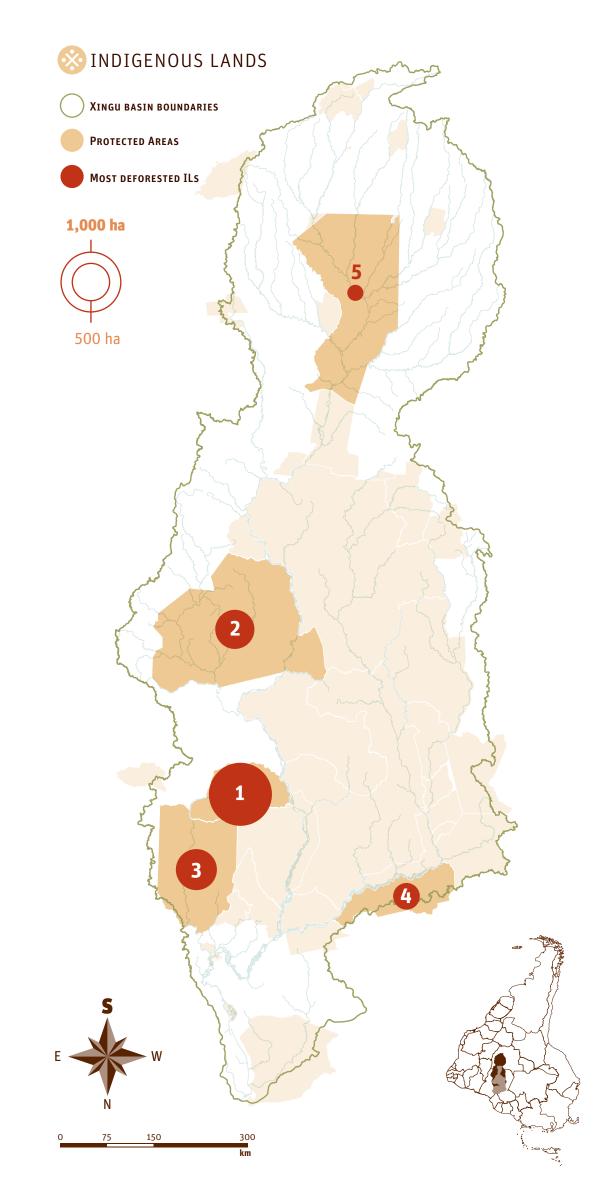
Deforestation within the Indigenous Lands of the Xingu Corridor is increasing. In May and June, forest clearing rates increased by 201% compared to the same period last year. When compared to the two previous months, March and April, the increase was by 321%.

These rates are due to the resumption of deforestation in the Apyterewa, Trincheira/Bacajá and Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Lands, all in the region of influence of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant. In Apyterewa, the most deforested TI of the bimester, more than 1,269 ha were felled in the first 6 months of 2021, 51% in June alone. In Trincheira/Bacajá, in May and June, 432 ha were deforested on the northeast and southeast invasion fronts. This number represents over three times the total deforestation of the first four months of the year, from January to April. Deforestation in these two Indigenous Lands is due to land grabbing and illegal mining.



In the Indigenous Land of the Arara people, Cachoeira Seca, deforestation has leaped from 3 hectares in March and April to 202 hectares in May and June. A Federal Police operation in July of this year caught wood theft in this TI.

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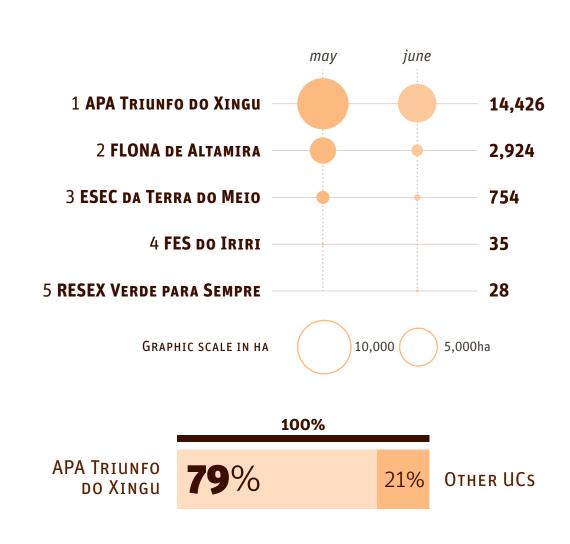


2.439ha

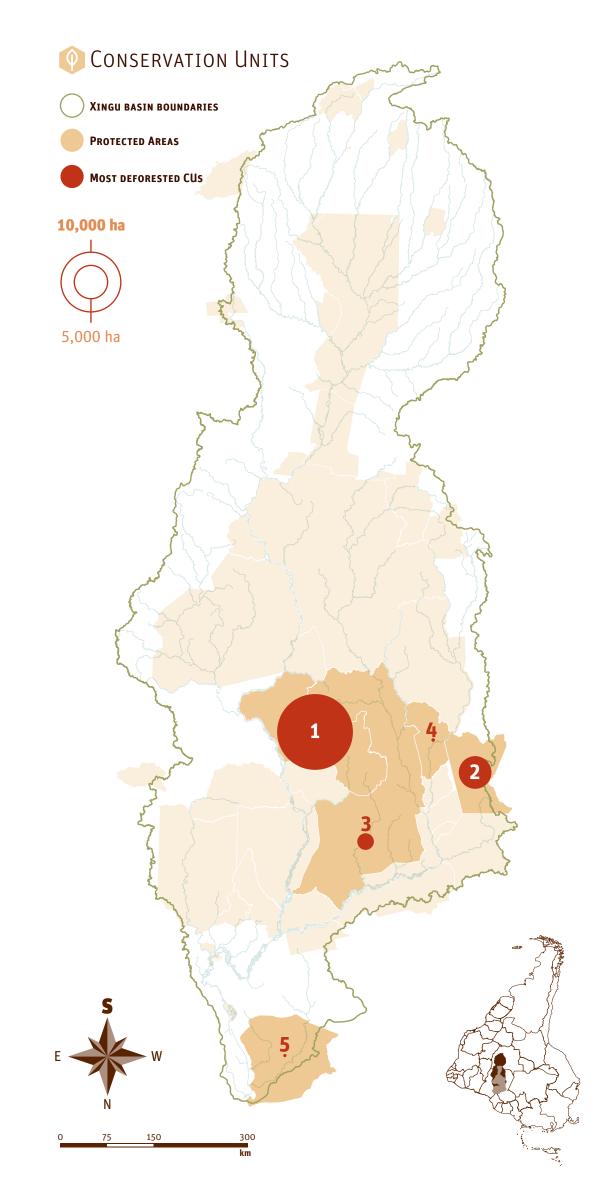
In May, 2,439 ha were deforested in Flona de Altamira, its highest rate recorded since January 2018

Deforestation of Conservation Units in the basin has also increased in this bimester, with over 18,100 ha deforested, 65% more than May and June 2020. Most of it, 79%, is in the APA Triunfo do Xingu. In May and June, the APA lost 14,426 ha of forest, at a rate of 94 trees per minute. Deforestation in this UC creates pressure on neighbouring Protected Areas such as the ESEC Terra do Meio and the Serra do Pardo National Park, both Full Protection Conservation Units.

Ranking second place, Flona de Altamira in May registered its highest rate of deforestation since January 2018, with 2,439 ha deforested in a single month. This UC, which is in the region of influence of the BR-163 highway, has suffered from the intensification of invasions and land grabbing on its southwestern boundary. To the north of its territory, two other deforestation fronts continue to advance, driven by illegal mining.



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Resex Riozinho do Anfrísio

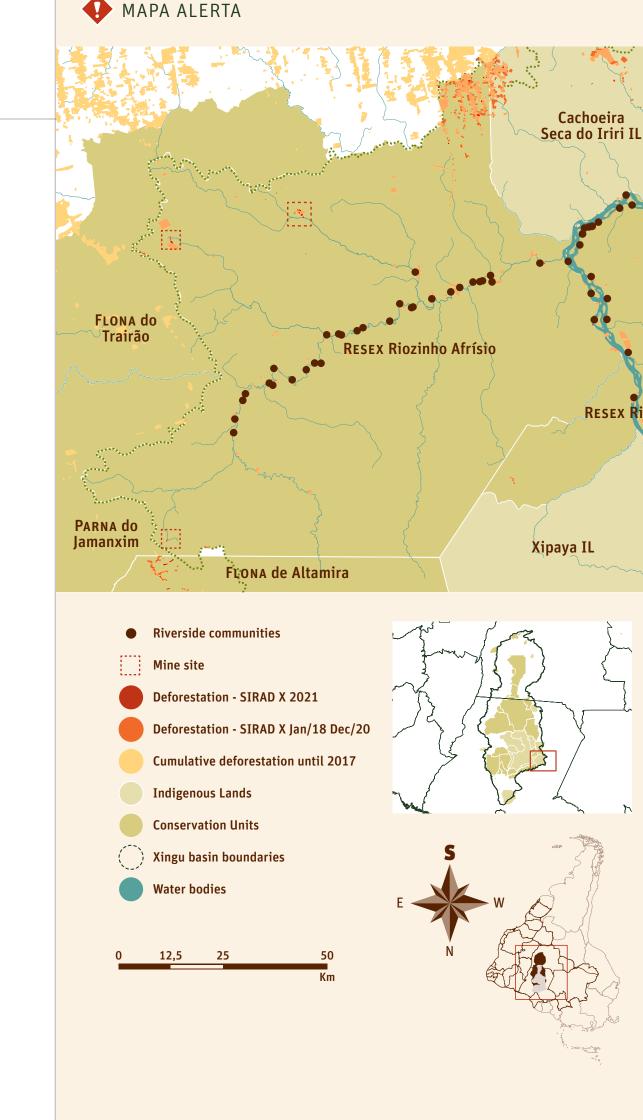
The Riozinho do Anfrísio Extractive Reserve (Resex) has been the scene of land conflict since before its creation, and still today it faces problems such as land grabbing, invasions, timber theft and illegal mining.

After 14 years of inactivity, the Fortaleza illegal mine, the largest of the UC, was reactivated in 2018. In the same year, a new illegal mine known as 'SW' was opened in the far southwest of the Protected Area. In 2021, from April, new mining activity openings were detected on the northeastern boundary with Trairão Flona. Since 2018, approximately 40 hectares have been deforested by mining in the Riozinho do Anfrísio Resex.

According to data from Conservation Strategy, the economic impact of deforestation resulting from illegal mining, considering the best scenario in which the open pits do not exceed a depth of 2.5 metres, exceeds R\$ 119 million. The

result accounts for the loss of ecosystem services, timber forest resources and the necessary expenses to recover the area. The health cost generated by the contamination of the population with mercury used to extract gold and other ores is also considered. Mercury is dumped into the rivers and transformed into methylmercury, an even more toxic form, which is absorbed by microorganisms and fish that can migrate up to 2000 km.

Fortaleza and other mines in the region contaminate the streams and, with them, the Riozinho do Anfrísio river. The riverside communities who live on the banks of that river have already reported worsening water quality. Nineteen communities of riverbank dwellers may be affected by the consumption of contaminated fish, which endangers their food security and livelihoods, as fish is the main source of protein in their diet.



Cachoeira

RESEX Rio Iriri



Watch in near real-time the deforestation polygons at the Xingu Observatory: https://www.xingumais.org.br/observatorios/degradacao

Sign up to receive the SIRAD X deforestation alerts published each month. Write us an e-mail at deolhonoxingu@xingumais.org.br

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Latest shapefiles and reports are available at http://bit.ly/SIRADX



Near real-time deforestation radar monitoring system



